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thorough were used, the inference, if intended in a broad sense, is based on insufficient data.

However, it is not our desire to criticise, as the work performed by Mr Mercer appears to have been carefully and conscientiously done, and it certainly throws additional light on some of the vexed questions of Maya history and culture. It is to be hoped, therefore, that these explorations may be continued.

Mr Mercer's further examination and description of the "labyrinth" near Oxkintok, known locally as *Tzat un Tzat* ("Lost and Lost"), which is mentioned by Stephens, is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of this structure, as his figures and description make the arrangement of passages and openings clear and easily understood.

The narrative portion of the work is chatty and pleasant and proves that the author kept his eyes open, especially when white-costumed members of the fair sex formed part of the panorama.

CYRUS THOMAS.

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A DISCOVERY IN SANDALS.—By carefully dissecting a "cliff-dweller's" sandal from the Canyon de Chelly, found there by Dr Washington Matthews in 1891, I find that the weaving is precisely similar to that of the Yokaia and other basketry from northern and middle California, reaching as far north as Norton sound. It is west-coast in motive. This is an interesting discovery in association with my discovery of the ancient Mexican atlatl among the cliff-dweller material in 1893. The sandal is woven thus: The warp consists of a number of double warp filaments or strings from toe to heel about a twelfth of an inch apart. The doubling consists in having two sets of warp strands, one lying immediately on the top of the other. In this feature the sandal is unique. Two weft filaments are twined across, taking in two sets of warp filaments. On going back the same process is repeated, but the pairs of warp strands are alternated, giving to the surface a diagonal effect. This is a common feature in all twined weaving, whether in the eastern or the western continent, whether along the Pacific coast from San Francisco bay to Norton sound, in the interior basin from Idaho to Mexico, or in the mounds of the Ohio drainage. The weft is of apocynum yarn or string, in different colors, making a pretty banded effect.

O. T. MASON.

(441-449).—**Smith** (Mary R.) Almshouse women: a study of two hundred and twenty-eight women in the City and County Almshouse of San Francisco. Pub. Am. Statist. Ass., Bost., 1895, iv, 219-262, 6 l.—**Smith** (W. G.) The Bury St. Edmunds human skull fragment. Nature, Lond., 1895, liii, 173. — Large human femora in the church of S. Eustachius. *Ibid.*, 152.—**Smith** (V. A.) and **W. Hoey**. Ancient Buddhist statuettes and a Candālla copperplate from the Bāndā district. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, 1895, n. s., lxiv, 155-162.—**Sollas** (W. J.) Pithecanthropus erectus and the evolution of the human race. Nature, Lond., 1895, liii, 150.—**Stetson** (G. R.) The animistic vampire in New England. Am. Anthropol., Wash., 1896, x, 1-13.—**Strauch** (F.) Zu den Namen "Matty-Insel" und dessen Rechtsschreibung. Verhandl. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdk. zu Berl., 1895, xxii, 558.—**Sully** (J.) Studies of childhood: The child as artist. Pop. Sc. Month., N. Y., 1895, xlviii, 381-395.—**Talbot** (E. S.) The degenerate ear. J. Am. M. Ass., Chicago, 1896, xxvi, 54; 123.—**Thomas** (W. I.) The scope and method of folk-psychology. Am. J. Sociol., Chicago, 1895-6, i, 434-445.—**Thomson** (J. A.) The endeavour after well-being. Nat. Sc., Lond., 1896, viii, 21-26.—**Topinard** (P.) Science and faith. Monist, Chicago, 1895,

vi, 28-49.—**Turquan** (V.) Durée de la génération humaine. Rev. scient., Par., 1895, 4. s., iv, 747; 1896, v, 8.—**Valentin** (P.) Du rôle social et hygiénique des suggestions religieuses chez les Hindous. Rev. de l'hypnot. et psychol. physiol., Par., 1895-6, x, 149-152.—**Vauvillé** (O.) Quelques ateliers néolithiques de la Dordogne où l'on trouve la feuille dite du laurier. Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Par., 1895, 4. s., vi, 465-472.—**Virchow** (R.) Ein im Bette der Löcknitz (Priegnitz) gefundener Schädel. Verhandl. d. Berl. Gesellsch. f. Anthrop., 1895, (424). — Halber menschlichen Oberkiefer mit Milchgebiss aus einer Höhle von Nabresina. *Ibid.*, (340-342). — Pithecanthropus erectus Dubois. *Ibid.*, (336; 435, 2 pl.). — Slavischer Schädel von der sog. Neuen Burg im Nuthethal bei Potsdam. *Ibid.*, (335). — **Walter-Jourde** (J.) Les erreurs de transformisme. J. d'hyg., Par., 1895, xx, 385; 445; 481; 553.—**Ward** (L. F.) Sociology and anthropology. Am. J. Sociol., Chicago, 1895-6, i, 426-433.—**von Weinzierl** (R.) Neolithische Schmucksachen und Amulette in Böhmen. Verhandl. d. Berl. Gesellsch. f. Anthrop., 1895, (352-357). — **Weissmann** (A.) Germinal selection. Monist, Chicago, 1895-6, vi, 250-293.—**Witch-burning** (The) at Clonmel. Folk-Lore, Lond., 1895, vi, 373-384.

**FOSSIL FOOTPRINT.**—It is reported that H. E. Huford, of Kemper Lane, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, exhibited before a recent meeting of the Ohio State Academy of Science, a large stone taken from the hillsides four miles north of Parkersburg, on the West Virginia side of Ohio river, about twenty years ago, in which there was the imprint of a perfect human foot, 14½ inches in length. The matter will be investigated by the Society.

**SPECIAL PAPERS.**—Members of the Anthropological Society and subscribers to the *Anthropologist* who have not received the Special Papers—"Status of the Mind Problem," by Lester F. Ward, and "The Earth, the Home of Man," by W. J. McGee—will be furnished a copy of each on application to the Curator, 1333 F street, Washington, D. C.